

# SPORTS



The USSR team that won the third stage of the biathlon World Cup is the 4x7.5 km relay. Telegraph AP-TASS

## Coldest contest with warmest welcome...

These were the words of Karl Rughum, F.I.M. sports commissar, who was in Leningrad for elimination trials of the 20th individual world speedway championship. Competing in the ice of the Leningrad technical sports stadium were 20 racers from Austria, Norway, the USSR, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

The rather cold weather was no deterrent to the participants yet it failed to dampen the keen competition and the enthusiasm of the nearly 6,000 fans.

From the very outset competition was keen between the USSR, Sweden and Finland, making apparent differing riding tactics adopted by the Soviet and Scandinavian drivers.

While the latter chose small inner circuit, the former preferred the outer one. This tactic brought victory to Soviet racer Anatoly Bondarenko. Going by the outer radius is easy and difficult at the same time. You have to go 1.5 or two times faster than the opponents but the plus is that the ice there is cleaner and there is more room in manœuvre. After the Leningrad event the USSR will send a team consisting of Anatoly Bondarenko (1st place), Ravi Klindfin (2nd), Sergei Ivanov (3rd) and Yuri Shtrom (4th) in the world championship semifinals in Stockholm.

Yuri KUPIN

## 'PREMIERE' AT KRYLATSKOYE

The holder of seven world records in cycling, vice-champion of last year's world championship, 22-year-old Soviet cyclist Erika Shumina, emerged the winner of the first national winter women's championship held between 25 and 27 January at the Krylatskoye Olympic track. She emulates the twice world champion Sergei Kopylov.

In the 3 km individual pursuit she rode, for the first time, a cycle with disc wheels and clocked 3 min 51.632 sec, bettering her own world record.

It is gratifying that the current competition, which will henceforth feature regularly in the sports calendar, drew 62 entrants from seven Union republics, dressed six-time world champion Galina Yermolova. This is not surprising: by an IOC decision the women's sprint race will be included in the first time in the programme of the 1998 Summer Games.

Valentina MIRONOVA



In their debut competition at the Rostov Cup, the Central Army Club entered the semifinals, beating Yugoslav Cveto Zvezda of Belgrade 110-38 (53-17) in a return match encounter on January 28 in the Moscow CAC Gym. In the away game CAC won 67-55.

## At Australian Games

Five gold and three silver medals were collected by Soviet gymnasts at the Australian games continuing in Melbourne. Muscovite Vera Kolesnikova added to her overall 11th the gold for the vault and the asymmetrical bars. One silver (in the asymmetrical bars) and three bronzes were amassed by Natalya Yurchenko from Rostov.

Volgograd Alexander Pogorodov, who gave way to Japanese Kiej Yamawaki to become the overall champion after falling from the horizontal bar, was luckier in the individual events, winning the parallel bars and the pommel horse and running up on the rings and in the floor exercises.

## Challenger closes gap

After Gari Kasparov beat Anatoly Karpov in the 47th game the score in their world chess title match is 5-2 in Karpov's favour.

For the 11th time in this marathon duel the opponents played the so-called Cambridge Springs variant of the Queen gambit. Karpov played White. Initially

there was some positional struggle but by their 19th move Black decided to make it keener, a decision later fully vindicated. In the ensuing complications the challenger regained the initiative, and before his 33rd move the world champion surrendered. VIKTOR DADWIN, chess observer

## UEFA president warns

UEFA president Jacques Georges told journalists at a press conference in Paris he would refuse if the French are not seeded in the finals of the 1986 world cup in Mexico.

Georges, who became the UEFA president last year, said there were press reports asserting that the French team, in the opinion of several FIFA leaders, was not part of the world football elite. I think this is an insult to the current European champions and last year's world cup semifinalists.

At present France is leading its elimination group with three wins in three games and has excellent prospects for making the Mexico finals.

Two teams have so far been

automatically seeded — Mexico, as the host country, and Italy, the outgoing world champions — while the other seeds will be selected by the cup organizing committee at its December session.

Vladimir MCHILIN

## Riga players win through

The Riga TTT basketball women's club beat Daugavpils 100-68 in the European Cup first quarterfinal game. Ulyana Serdyukova was the winners' top scorer with 38 points.

## VACATION... FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Many fans of Alpine skiing now want to know whether the leader of the World Cup Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg will be able to enter the world championship at Bormio, Italy. The thing is that the 21-year-old sportsman has the right to compete there if only has a Luxembourg passport. Marc, an Austrian-born subject, has none.

Ruoning up to Girardelli in the cup standings is Swiss Pirmin Zurbriggen with 107 points, but it is not certain whether he might compete at Bormio after a recent operation. Third-placed Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein has 152 points. Helmut Hoferbauer of West Germany won his latest and successive downhill, this time at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, and is now fourth with 113 points and considered

the main favourite to win the world championship downhill gold.

The women's one-limo leader Marina Kishi of West Germany won the supergiant at Arosa, Switzerland. The strong cup leader now is Michela Figini of

## TABLE TENNIS

Yelena Vecharok from Kherson and Flora Khennova from Krasnodar won the women's doubles of the national table tennis championship.

## Soviet-Italian cooperation in sports

A protocol on sports exchange between the Soviet Union and Italy for 1985 has been signed in Moscow. It provides for the exchange of sports and cooperation between sports experts in various fields. This is the first time a more comprehensive sports protocol between the two countries has been signed.

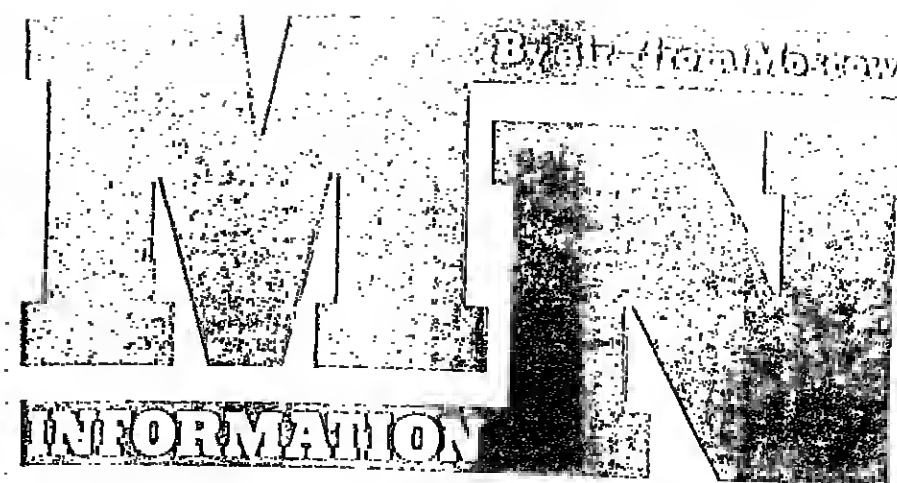
The Secretary-General of Italian National Olympic Committee Dr. Mario Pescante said that it is the first time a sports protocol has been signed between the two countries. It provides for the exchange of sports and cooperation between sports experts in various fields. This is the first time a more comprehensive sports protocol between the two countries has been signed.

I have attended the Olympic Games and I have seen the results of the sports which the Italian sportsmen were given at the Olympics and where many new ideas.

This is equally important sports as in any other activity.

Among the questions that interest us are the Soviet experience in organizing mass games and sports training of youth games, use of facilities and Soviet studies into sports.

Alexander MCH



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## BASIS FOR SERIOUS TALKS

The Soviet Union is fully resolved to work for tangible and concrete results at the forthcoming Soviet-American talks in Geneva, so as to prevent militarization of outer space and to eliminate nuclear weapons completely. This is underlined in the comments of prominent political and public figures as well as the mass media in support of the American CNN television network.

Serious and purposeful negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States and honest observance in all the parts of the agreement reached at Geneva, are an indispensable condition for achieving the aims of disarmament, said Natsionalnoy Khabarovskiy, current Chairman of the UN Security Council.

The entire mankind has a stake to a positive outcome of the Soviet-American talks. As Konstantin Chernenko justly pointed out, the talks will have to take into account the real threat associated with the grave consequences for the future of the world should the arms race spread into outer space. Prevention of space militarization, freezing of nuclear arsenals, and banning the use of nuclear weapons to measure which the Soviet Union has consistently sought to go.

Mr. Fulbright expressed his complete agreement with Konstantin Chernenko's view that the positive outcome of the Soviet-American talks could have a favourable effect on the situation in the world, and would represent a major step towards the solution of the key world issues of the day. I believe, he said, that expansion of contacts

between the two countries in science, technology, and culture would create a healthier climate in Soviet-American relations and in the world as a whole.

Konstantin Chernenko's answer to CNN have been described as an exceptionally positive and encouraging document by the Greek permanent representative at the United Nations, Mihailis Dountas. This document contains the basis for serious and purposeful negotiations aimed at the prevention of the arms race from spilling into outer space and at halting it here on Earth. One cannot but support and welcome the appeal by the Soviet leader to fight for a healthier international atmosphere, cessation of the arms race, a peaceful outer space, and the elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

"Los Angeles Times" writes that the Soviet leader has sharply criticized the Strategic Defense Initiative proposed by the Reagan administration for the purpose of attaining military superiority. It stated that this initiative was offensive and aggressive in nature. The newspaper stresses K. U. Chernenko's words that the initiative represents an attempt to disarm the other side and to deny it the possibility of dealing a retaliatory blow in case of a nuclear aggression against it.

The Soviet Union has reiterated its firm adherence to the principle of finding a solution to the problem of nuclear and space weapons as being organically linked, says the newspaper.

The French newspaper, "Le Monde" writes that militarization of outer space would negate the permanent Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems as well as many other existing international agreements.

## Soviet parliamentarians meet Ch. Mathias

Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet August Voss received US Senator Charles Mathias now in the country at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the

meeting also took place between Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vladimir Lukin, and the guest from the USA.

They discussed Soviet-American relations as well as some international issues. They agreed that a positive outcome of the new talks between the USSR and the USA on nuclear space arms would have a significant effect on the world situation and would become an important step towards solving the global problems of today.

## FRIENDSHIP

## UNIVERSITY IS 25

In February 1980 the Soviet Government decided to set up a Friendship University in Moscow. A year after its establishment, the University came to bear the name of Patrice Lumumba, an outstanding African freedom-fighter.

Co-sponsors of the University, which was established to train experts for developing countries, are the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Soviet Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committee, and the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

In 1980, the University made its first intake of 630 students from fifty-four Asian, African, and Latin American countries. It had a teaching staff drawn from the leading Soviet educational establishments, including Moscow State University.

At present, the seven departments of the University have 6,700 students, postgraduates and fellows from 107 countries, including the Soviet Union. Some of the teaching staff are Corresponding Members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and other academies. There are 150 professors and Doctors of Sciences, and nearly 750 lecturers and Candidates of Sciences.

The Patrice Lumumba University is a member of the International Association of Universities (IAU). For viewpoint on the University please turn to page 5.

Entrance to the main building of the Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University (south-west of Moscow).



An Indian wedding in Moscow: the bride — Rashmi (fourth from left), a student of the Medical Department; the bridegroom — Mand (fifth from left), a postgraduate student of the Department of Economics and Law.

Students from Afghanistan, India and Senegal having a chat.

## HIGH ESTIMATE

New Delhi, in connection with the 30th anniversary of Soviet-Indian economic, scientific and technical cooperation, Giant Zail Singh and Rajiv Gandhi sent telegrams to Soviet leaders, which state in part:

We highly value the contribution made by the Soviet Union to the creation of India's industrial base. Our countries may also share with satisfaction that over the 30 years, all-round mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries has further grown in scope and content. Our multilateral cooperation is, in fact, an example of constructive peaceful coexistence and harmony among peoples.

The Indian leaders expressed confidence that these close and friendly ties will continue to grow stronger in the interest of the two nations, world peace and stability.

## Scientists' special responsibility

Paris. The World Federation of Scientific Workers (WFSW) has appealed to all states to impose moratorium on the development, testing and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons, and to work for an agreement banning any race in outer space.

## Walter Jens: I thought of those whom 'our' Pershings are levelled against

Don't well-known scholar and writer Walter Jens was sentenced to a 3,000 mark fine. Like hundreds of other participants to the anti-war movement, he was blamed of "incitement" which was expressed in the fact that American military vehicles going to their base in the town of Marlange were held for several minutes.

In his defence speech in the court, Jens explained why he

(Continued on page 2)



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we're in it







# HOME NEWS

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE REQUIRED QUALITY OF GRAIN MEANT FOR SPRING FIELDS HAS BEEN CONDITIONED FOR SOWING ON COLLECTIVE AND STATE FARMS IN THE BRYANSK REGION (THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION). Ninety-three per cent of the seeds correspond to first and second class of sowing standards.

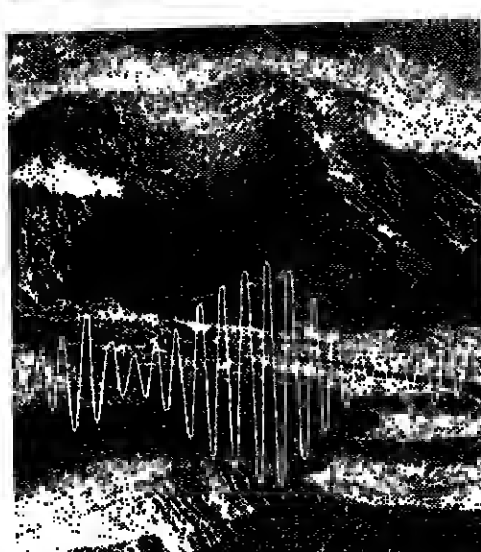
● THE AKTYUBINSK RESERVOIR, BEING BUILT ON THE ILEK RIVER, IS READY TO BE FILLED WITH SPRING WATER. The dam's slopes have already been completed and this spring 30 million cu m of water will be accumulated behind its wall.

● SPECIALISTS IN LAND RECLAMATION IN LATVIA (A SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC) HAVE COMPLETED THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONDUITS ensuring two-way water supply on 50,000 hectares of the Lubansky Lowland.

● WORKERS IN THE PRIMO-RYE (MARITIME TERRITORY) ARE HELPING KAMCHATKA FARMERS GET SET FOR THE SPRING. They have prepared beforehand for farms in the peninsula 1,300 tonnes of selected seeds of early ripening grain crops, a third more than the usual quantity.

● IN THE YAROSLAVL REGION THE BIGGEST SERVICE STATION FOR AGRICULTURAL TRUCKS HAS STARTED OPERATING. Its complex of shops has a mechanized washer, equipment for express-diagnostics, test-benches and continuous flow lines for car servicing. It will service 800 vehicles a year.

## UNDERGROUND STORMS BEING CHECKED

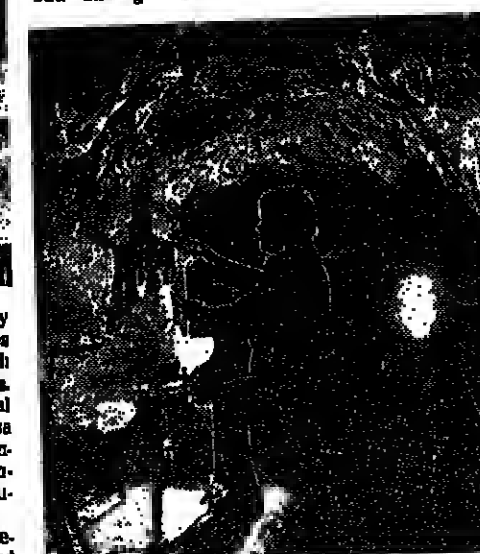


Nearly twenty per cent of Soviet territory falls within active seismic zones. Some places are constantly rocked by earthquakes which cause serious damage and claim human lives. Therefore the country is implementing a special nationwide programme aimed at making these zones, which are inhabited by fifty million people, as safe as possible. Involved in this programme are tens of scientific research institutions and hundreds of seismic stations.

In order to be able to make long-term forecasts of earthquakes scientists have plotted and described in detail most of the country's active seismic zones. Their maps, apart from helping predict earthquakes, serve commercial other purposes, especially where construction is concerned. In Ashkhabad, the Turkmenian capital, construction of the first residential estate built to withstand the city's seismic conditions has been completed. Tall buildings immune to earthquakes are also springing up to other

places in Central Asia and the Caucasus, in fact, in all areas where earth tremors frequently occur.

Apart from mapping out potentially dangerous zones, it is important to precisely predict the place and time of a possible earthquake. Such short-term forecasts have become possible thanks to a detailed survey of the behaviour of magnetism, radioactivity, and gravitational fields. These are monitored by astromagnetic-geophysical observatories set up to mountaneous areas, underwater, and underground.



In one of the spurs of the Karstegia Mountain Range a corridor has been built in which precise instruments have been installed to register even the weakest earth tremors. This seismic physical observatory is linked with the central Dushanbe station which collects information from all over the territory of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

## NEW HEP IN CENTRAL ASIA

Electric current is now being generated by the first turbine of the Balpazinskaya HEP, being built on the Vakhsh River in Tajikistan. The new hydroelectric power station rated at 600 megawatts in one of eight such projects which, in the perspective, will make up the most powerful energy cascade in Central Asia.

The dam of the Balpazinskaya station was created in an unusual way. In only a few seconds it was put up by a directional explosion. The explosion was carried out with a jeweller's precision. The charges were placed 150 to 100 metres away from the already built machine room and other hydrotechnical structures. By the way, it is planned to build, through the same method, a 250-metre dam for a HEP rated at 1,500 megawatts on another river in Central Asia, the Naryn.

The mountainous republic in Central Asia, particularly Tajikistan and Kirghizia possess rich hydroelectric resources. For example, a kilometre of the Vakhsh, the biggest river in Tajikistan, is capable, according to estimates of specialists, of providing almost three times as much electricity as one kilometre of the Siberian giant, the Yenisei. Although the width of the Vakhsh is insignificant, the difference in heights is approximately 850 metres.

Today, there are three small hydroelectric projects, built in the fifties, operating on this

Central Asian river along with Central Asia's biggest Nurek-HEP (2,700 MW). The Balpazinskaya station lies below it, and higher, at the foot of the Pamir Mountains, construction has begun of the Rogunskaya HEP which will have the world's highest eastern dam. According to a report in the magazine, "The US News and World Report", American scientists are closely watching the new methods involved in the construction of this hydrostation which will be situated right in a crack created by an earthquake.

## Houses for miners

Two new streets inhabited by the miners' families were added to Gornysk settlement in the Ukraine. Their houses were built with the assistance of the local mine's trade union committee.

The opinion poll taken by trade union activists showed that miners preferred individual cottages with a backyard. Taking into consideration their wishes the executive committee of the village Soviet of People's Deputies set aside a plot in a convenient place for housing. Those who wish may get from the state long-term credits on favourable conditions.

The trade union committee is supervising consistent implementation of housing construction long-term programme. In the current year more than 700 families will be provided with new flats built only on the association's money. More than 1,000 plots have been allotted in village and settlements for building individual houses.

## Murghab reservoir aids farmers

The first section of the Sary-Yazy reservoir has gone into operation on the Murghab River in the Mary Region of Turkmenistan, known since time immemorial for its capricious nature. Water from the Murghab will reach farms situated along its banks.

Rosa Nagiyeva, Chief Engineer of the project, says: Sary-Yazy will improve water supply on an area of 72,000 hectares. This is quite a lot for our places and will considerably boost the yield of fine-flecked cotton. Besides, the Sary-Yazy project will help farmers deal with 35,000 hectares of barlands. The reservoir was built without relying on the water artery of the republic — the Karakum Canal.

Now, during floods, Sary-Yazy will accumulate and save water for turning the largest of enemy — floods — into a friend. When the Sary-Yazy reservoir is completed the volume of water will amount to 1,255 million cu m. Expenditure on its construction will be recuperated in three and half years, after which it will only yield profits.

# HOME NEWS

## JOB FOR GRADUATES

Where will young specialists work? What are the enterprises or fields of research to which they will be most useful to society? How are the personal interests of future specialists to be interwoven with the interests of the country's national economy? These are questions facing the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education, heads of colleges, staff workers of ministries of various industrial branches and senior students.

Boris Forshekov, Pro-Rector of Moscow Gubkin Petrochemical and Gas Industry Institute, told MNI how these problems are being solved in his educational establishment.

Our Institute trains 1,100 young specialists annually and

is among the leaders in this branch in the country. Students are also trained in similar fields in Baku, Tyumen and some other cities, as well as in the chemistry departments of Moscow, Kazan and Leningrad universities. To meet the thousands of applications sent to our Institute and other petrochemical colleges in the country by enterprises looking for young graduates, we jointly collected accurate data on the demand of the national economy in our graduates.

This work also enabled us to clearly determine the number of specialists needed by the oil and gas industry (for example this nearly doubled between 1970 and 1980) and to know

the number of engineers they would require from that time up to 1990. Two years before graduating from our Institute each student begins to take his practical at the enterprises where he shall work after graduating.

I would like to stress that we attract to our Institute young workers, school-leavers from promising oil- and gas-bearing districts of the country, to whom they will return to work after completing their studies.

Our graduates work mainly of design and survey organizations, research establishments, industrial gas processing and oil refining enterprises of Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, Tataria, Bashkiria, the Baltic region and Moscow.

### Places to visit



## UKRAINE'S MEDICINE MUSEUM

In one of the rooms of the Kiev Medicine Museum one sees coats hanging in the hall, salubrious drugs boiling in a clay pot, a female doctor handing over a wounded soldier and applying plaster to his wounded leg...

The museum exhibits show the development of medicine in the Ukraine from the ancient times to our days. Dioramas, sculptures, paintings and video-films help get an idea of how our ancestors cured people and also feel the atmosphere of the past.

Quite impressive are life-size portraits: an operating room of the 19th century; Prof. Obraztsov's consulting room; a doctor in a peasant's bul.

In one of the museum rooms there is an ancient chamber with original furniture, equipment, a cash-register for issuing checks, and a registration diary with entries dated 1037.

Sections of the museum deal with the achievements of modern medical science, the latest hospitals and polyclinics, research institutions, operating theatres and laboratories.

## Science and technology

### NAMED AFTER THE CITY

An amazing creation of nature — a crystal of dated quartz weighing about 1.5 tonnes — has been found in the Polar Urals by geological prospectors of the Kozhim expedition.

As geologists maintain, it was a rare luck to find such a huge piece of this mineral.

The find has been called "The city of ice is 30 years".

### HYPOTHESIS CONFIRMED

Scientists of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre have discovered sources of metals far from manganese concretions — the purest ore in the world.

The World Ocean bottom is literally strewn with small bells which are the concretions consisting mainly of iron and manganese oxides with small admixtures of precious metals, such as nickel, cobalt and copper. The metals dissolved in ocean water are deposited onto grains of sand and small stones under the influence of high pressure, temperature and other factors. But how do metals appear in water?

It was supposed that ocean water penetrating through bottom cracks and fissures, becomes warmer and washes combinations of iron, manganese, nickel and other metals from basalt. After lengthy experiments using a special device imitating ocean pressure and temperature, the scientists obtained information fully confirming their hypothesis. They consider that concretions will become major raw material for metallurgy in the very near future. Mankind will have sufficient stocks of it for about three hundred years.

### X-RAYS FOR GAS PIPELINE

The first Sirog X-ray device intended for checking welds seems have been dispatched to the Urengoi-Centre gas pipeline.

The portable device moves under electronic control inside the pipe of a future line and stops at each seam. X-raying efficiently reveals all the flaws ten times quicker than usual quality checking.

## VIEWPOINT

### Friendship University is 25

Since it was founded, the Patrice Lumumba University has trained thirteen thousand specialists — engineers, doctors, agronomists, livestock specialists, etc. Its graduates return home and place the experience and knowledge acquired in Moscow at the service of their peoples, sold the University's Rector, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor Vladimir Stanin.

The pillars of the University's newspaper "Druzhba" (Friendship) received a letter from India on the eve of the 25th anniversary. It was written by D. P. Sakone, member of the association of Friendship University graduates in the Indian town of Poona, where some twenty thousand ex-students live and work. They are engineers, doctors, scientists and teachers. Our graduates have become heads of industries, design and research establishments, and diplomats. We are proud of the fact that the first robot in India was designed by a Lumumba graduate, the letter states.

Turner Lumumba simulates and writes to Moscow. Many of them have become prominent specialists in economics, agriculture, science and culture. One of the first graduates, Muhammad Zeln Ibrahim Shaddad, is a senior lecturer at Khartoum University and is known in Sudan as a specialist in minerals. Candidate of Chemical Sciences G. R. Phagumani is a director of the Textiles Committee in Bombay. Gallea Sompaia De Silva is a chief engineer to urban planning and Director of the Urbanization Committee in Sri Lanka. Some Lumumba University graduates are statesmen. Jalar Abdulla Shantani is Deputy Justice Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The University trains specialists who can apply their knowledge in specific conditions to their countries. Foreign students go through their practicals at Soviet industries, on farms, in research institutions and in hospitals, most of which are oriented to the southern parts of the USSR, in places where climatic conditions are somehow similar to those in Asian, African and Latin American countries. Diplomas of Lumumba University graduates are lovingly represent the study of problems directly connected with the economies, industries, culture, etc. of their countries.

Graduates and students all confirm that the spirit reigning within the University is one of friendship and democracy.

We all take part to decision-making on matters concerning the University — education, everyday life, or recreation, etc. — said Helina Mammo Biehow of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Students Council of the Economics and Law Department. Like all students' council chairmen of the other departments of the University, he is a permanent delegate to the supreme governing body — the University Council which consists of all leading staff members of the University, including the rector, his assistants and deans of departments. The students are free to form their national associations. The University also has many international organizations such as: the Council of African Scientists, the Women's Committee, board of Instructors, etc.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### ONE PER CENT MEANS A LOT

The report of the USSR Central Statistical Board on the results of the fulfilment of the State economic and social development plan of the USSR for 1984 notes that the scope and effectiveness of social production have grown and the quality has improved, writes IZVESTIA.

In the 9th Five-Year Plan period the GNP amounted to an average of 709,000 million roubles a year, whereas in the 10th — 989,000 million and today already 1,130,000 million. The national income rose accordingly by 525,000 million, 409,000 and 487,000 million roubles. Commenting on these figures, the newspaper writes that the rate of economic growth primarily depend on labour productivity. Besides, the higher the scope of economic growth, the greater is the importance of its material value. In 1984 and per cent growth in labour productivity meant an increase of over 5,000 million roubles in national income (for saving the labour of about one million people) more than 7,000 million roubles worth of industrial goods, approximately 1,000 million roubles worth of gross agricultural output in the public sector and about 800 million roubles worth of building and assembly work in capital construction.

For the first time a 93 per cent growth of industrial output had been obtained in 1984 precisely as a result of raising labour productivity, writes the paper.

### MATERIAL RESOURCES: MORE EFFECTIVE USE

While twenty years ago the Soviet Union spent 2.4 roubles of capital investments per every ruble of growth in raw-material production, in the beginning of the 80s the figure was already seven roubles. This makes itself felt especially sharply in the last timber

and cotton spinning, and some other industries. The trend towards higher costs continues with oil and gas producing centres moving further east and north, from the main consumers.

In this situation, writes the magazine KOMMUNIST, the task is to accelerate the intensification of production, and to reduce the consumption of resources.

Broad introduction of scientific and technological achievements is capable to a considerable measure of making up for higher raw material production and iron-ore production. Acquiring special significance for iron-ore production is the development of continuous pneumatic-roller pipelines which lack other premises.

Further reduction in input materials in mechanical engineering can be achieved via advanced materials and zero-waste processes. In the sevenfold similar policies resulted in less metal being used to build industrial electric locomotives, refrigeration cars, etc.

The application in the national economy of material-saving methods and processes has been consistently growing. In 1981-1984, per every per cent of growth in rolled metal production 5 to 6 per cent more of engineering products were produced.

### TO SAVE A WOMAN

MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA writes about a critical situation which arose in one of the maternity clinics in Kurgand, a city in Kazakhstan. Early in the morning, the local radio broadcasted an alarming message. "A woman is giving a birth to a baby in Maternity Clinic Number Four in Kurgand. We are urging all those who have Group Four blood with a negative Rhesus factor come to the rescue".

This was Anna Lavrinova's third baby. Once, in an attempt to save a baby, an operation was already performed on her, and now, a complicated surgical intervention was required again.

The reserve of blood in the clinic was coming to an

end, and it was night outside. The doctors had decided to get in touch with hospitals of the medical and polytechnical institutes, university and local pool. And the doctors started to come. In the morning, after the announcement on the radio, people began to come from the neighbouring towns of Temir-Tau. More than 40 people became Anna's "kith and kin". She had ten litres of blood and fifteen litres of plasma substitutes transfused. The barrier of non-compatibility was overcome. The woman was saved.

### WARMING UP TO BRING PRECIPITATION

It is expected that in the first half of the next century the mean temperature in the northern hemisphere could change by 0.5 to 2°C — either way, via the could change by 0.5 to 2°C — either way, via the human impact. How would this affect the climate in Central Asia and Kazakhstan which are always short of moisture?

Over the past 8,000 years, writes the magazine NALKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life), mean annual temperature in the northern hemisphere have changed likewise. Hence Soviet scientists argue that the past history may suggest future climatic changes.

Research done at Moscow University's geography department helped spot some regularities and changes in the Central Asian climate depending on the general European climatic changes. The high temperature on the atmosphere and the general warming, by growing Eurasian littoral area were accompanied, by growing humidity in Central Asia and Western Kazakhstan, while medium and low transparency and colder weather in Europe went together with a more arid climate in the steppes and deserts.

Thus, if the climatic trends of the Middle Ages repeat themselves and forecasts of a climatic warming of 0.5-1.0°C do come true in the next few decades, precipitation could fall in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The magazine points out.

## VEF means quality

The VEF association of Riga recently displayed its products at the radioelectronics pavilion of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

"They say that when well-known Bulgarian travellers, the Papazov couple, embarked on a long voyage they took on board their ship many types of radio equipment. Alas, in the heat and humidity, storms and rains they all went out of order. Only a VEF receiver remained unaffected and the travellers could keep in touch with the world..."

As a Theophrastus displayed was brought to Moscow from "Telecom" International exhibition, held in Geneva, said Yu. P. Kilyashin, deputy director-general of VEF. We are domesticating receivers already known to you, radio-tape recorders and telephones, as well as new models that will be produced in 1985.

There were several new models. But visitors to the pavilion showed special interest to the VEF-214 receiver and the telephone S-10. Besides their original features, they also meet the most up-to-date requirements.

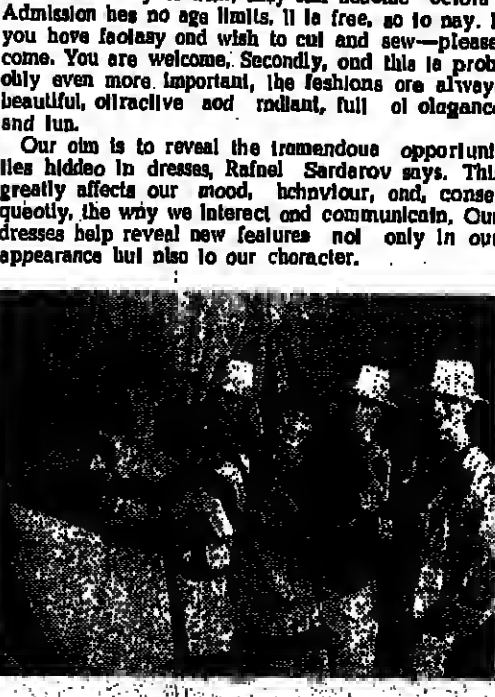
## ATTRACTIVE, BEAUTIFUL, WELL DONE

Five years ago, Rafael Sardarov, a young designer of clothes, founded a workshop together with a group of his colleagues. They worked to come up with styles for young people. This is how an interesting non-professional group, the SHI (Style) Fashion Theatre originated. Since then it has gained tremendous popularity among both young and elderly people.

What attracts people to this theatre? It is the fact that if they so wish, they can become "actors". Admission has no age limits. It is free, so to say. If you have fantasy and wish to cut and sew — please, come. You are welcome. Secondly, and this is probably even more important, the fashions are always beautiful, attractive and radiant, full of elegance and fun.

Our aim is to reveal the tremendous opportunities hidden in dresses, Rafael Sardarov says. This greatly affects our mood, behaviour, and, consequently, the way we interact and communicate. Our dresses help reveal new features not only in our appearance but also in our character.

Photos by Andrei Kopylov





# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### LYUBOV KUNAKOVA

Lyubov Kunakova is the prima ballerina from the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre in Leningrad with wide-ranging and virtuoso techniques.

She was born in the city of Izhevsk where her parents, steel workers, still live. None of Lyuba's relatives were in the theatre or music, so ballet, she says, was a lucky chance for her.

When only seven-year student at the Perm Ballet School Lyuba danced major classical parts, such as Swanilda in "Coppelia" by Delibes, the Lilac Fairy in "The Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky. The capable student didn't remain unnoticed at the First International Ballet Competition in Moscow, and a few years later, in 1972, she won a gold medal from the international contest in Vienna, Bulgaria.

For four seasons the ballerina danced at the Perm Opera and Ballet all sorts of roles — in fact, large parts in all the classical and modern productions by choreographer Nikolai Boyarschikov.

After taking part in a "White Nights" Festival in Leningrad, Kunakova was invited by the



Lyubov Kunakova as Gamzatti in "La Bayadere".

Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

Kirov company where she has been dancing for more than ten years. At Kirov she has danced splendidly in "La Bayadere",

and "Don Quixote" by Minkus, "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty" by Tchaikovsky and "Romeo and Juliet" by Glazunov.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

## SHAKESPEARE, OUR CONTEMPORARY

It is an indisputable fact that classics are always modern, and a new production of the Thalia Theatre has confirmed this maxim. The company is the youngest in the republic. It was formed three years ago in one of the workers' suburbs of the city. Now it has premiered "Romeo and Juliet" based on two of Shakespeare's tragedies: "Julius Caesar" and "Antony and Cleopatra".

The production shows clearly a tendency characteristic of Georgian drama, that of "read-

ing" Shakespeare in a new, modern way.

We placed an accent on moral problems and human relationships, says artistic director L. Pakashvili. Shakespeare's main idea was that tyrants often become victims of their violence. This is quite topical in our time.

Another premiere based on Shakespeare will be presented soon by the Rietavli Drama Theatre where Robert Sturua is rehearsing "King Lear". Ramas Chkhikvadze will take up leading roles.

## USSR-CHINA: A JOINT EDITION

Exchange of letters on a joint Soviet-Chinese publication of the novel, "The Dream in a Red House", recently took place in Moscow. The edition is based on a manuscript of one of the earliest variants of this 18th-cen-

tury work of Chinese classical literature kept at the Leningrad branch of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The novel will be reproduced in facsimile by the Beijing Zhonghua Book Publishers.

## FILM WITH TIGERS

The Latvian television network is making a film about tigers at the Riga Circus.

Almost twenty tigers from the USSR Territory, actually the whole striped collection so pop-

ular in the city, is taking part in the film. The film director of the film is Stepan Denisov, the tiger tamer who has been working at the circus for more than ten years.

At the Moscow Central Artists Club on Krymskaya Embankment, an exhibition of sculpture and graphic works of Alexander Rukavishnikov is still going on.

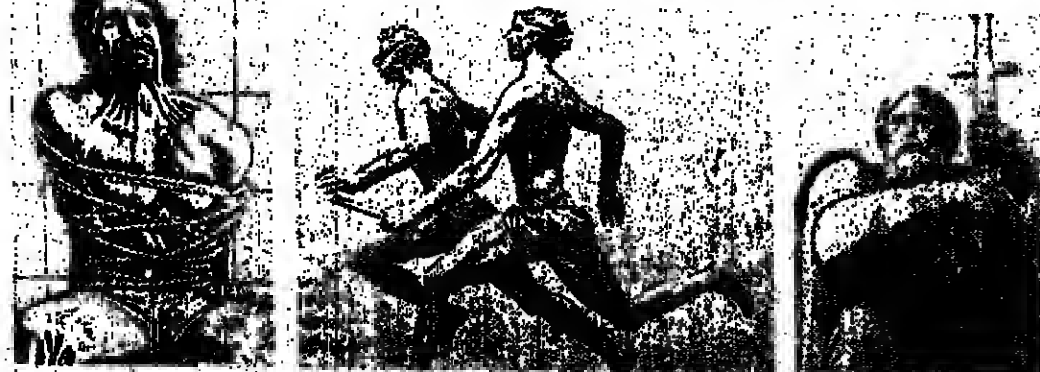
Sergei Gela (graphic artist):

At one point it seemed to me that spectators had grown tired of models representing the vision of the world imposed on them by artists. That is why I had the desire to place art lovers face to face with objective reality.

Alexander Rukavishnikov (sculptor):

I am not dominated by either previously selected themes or canvases and subjects built up beforehand. All is born spontaneously, as a reaction to what I observed in life, what intrigues me in the endless stream of impressions.

Sculpture is like music. It is specific and yet free on several many planes.



● Sergei Gela. "Silence". ● Mikhail Peresavlavsky. "Relay Race". ● Alexander Rukavishnikov. "Dmitry Donskoy".

## FACTS and EVENTS

Contests. The Third Veda Huml International Violin Contest has concluded in the Yugoslav city of Zagreb. The first prize and the title of laureate was awarded to a 19-year student of the Moscow Conservatoire Yelena Sveleshtova. Films. A scale model of St. Basil's Cathedral has been made by experts from the Peregia film studios, Berendov. The model, which is one-twelfth the size of the actual architectural masterpiece in Moscow, will be used in a Soviet-Czechoslovak co-production of "Boris Godunov". It will be filmed by Sergei Bondarchuk.

## 'Mahabharata' — encyclopaedia of life

The Detskoye Literatura Publishing House in Moscow has come out with the heroic ancient Indian epic "Mahabharata". The rendering and translation from the original were done by Natalia Guseva, a well-known Soviet Indologist, Doctor of History and winner of Javahar Lal Nehru Prize. The work is the second and more comprehensive edition. The first was published twenty years ago. The epic, illustrated by Oleg Zolov, tells about India's ancient history, peculiarities of its political system, its culture and economy in those remote days. It is a rich source of information about Indian myths.



The first-night performance of the opera, "Catherine", has taken place on the stage of the Moscow Opera Theatre. Action in the opera takes place in Paris in 1782 and in 1811. As it often occurs in operas, the fate of the chief heroine, Catherine, is full of vicissitudes: at first she was a laundress; later she became a duchess, the main theme of the opera is that so-called ladies or troubles can shake the genuine human values — love, duty and loyalty. Their imperiousness is Catherine — the Duchess of Danzig — portrayed by popular Soviet actress Tatiana Shmyga. Catherine is a debut on the stage of the Opera Theatre for art director Yovgeny Radomyslensky, known for his productions of dramatic plays.

A scene from the opera: Catherine — Tatyana Shmyga. Napoleon Bonaparte — Vladimir Bogachov.

Photo by Mikhail Sirokov

## WHAT'S ON?

February 5-8

### THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 5 — Musorgsky, "Boris Godunov" (opera). 6 — Glazunov, "Raymonda" (ballet). 7 — Moiseyev, "The Dances Here Are Quilt" (opera). 8 — Shostakovitch, "The Golden Age" (ballet).

Siznitskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 6 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (opera). 7 — Double-bill: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; Strauss, "Evening Dances" (one-act ballet). 8 — Rodin, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 9 — Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 5 — Kerayev, "The Merry Gascon". 7 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 8 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads".

### FILMS

Banzai (France). About incredible adventures of an insurance agent and his bride. Cinema: "Khudozhestvennyy" (14 Arbat'skaya Sq.; Metro Arbat'skaya).

Everything Begins With Love (Dovzhenko Film Studios, USSR). About young people studying in Leningrad. Cinema: "Rubin" (70 Pushkinskaya St.). Metro Rybnitskiy Prospekt; "Spitnik" (15 Solovkiyevskaya St.; Metro Avtozavodskaya).

### EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, USSR Academy of Arts (21 Kropotkinskaya St.). Two exhibitions at a time. The first featuring by Dmitri Zhilinskiy and his paintings of more than 30 years of his creative work. The second represents works by Dmitry and Lyudmila Shushkanov. Over 200 items of decorative and applied art made from ceramics, metal, multilayer glass are on display. Daily, except Mondays and Tuesdays, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Kropotkinskaya. Trolleybus 15.

### CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Nevskaya Embankment). 7-8 p.m.

# BUSINESS

## Prospects in Soviet-American trade and economic relations

The session of the working group of the USSR-US Commercial Commission, held in Moscow recently, made it possible to resume, after a long break, discussion on bilateral trade and economic relations.

The representatives of both countries had a frank exchange of views characterized by businesslike approach, said Lionel Olmer, US Undersecretary of Commerce and head of the American delegation, when he addressed the California International Trade Council. Touching upon the possibility of holding new talks in this direction, he

noted that they could "attenuate the expansion of trade ties between the two countries". Olmer admitted, however, that the prospects for development of Soviet-American relations might open only on condition that radical changes take place in the stand of the Reagan administration.

As is generally known, the White House is putting up various obstacles along the road of normalization of contacts with the USSR in this sphere, keeps valid restrictions on exports of a wide range of US goods to the Soviet Union.

## COMMISSION IN SESSION

The session of the Permanent Intergovernmental Soviet-Vietnamese Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, held in Hanoi, stressed the successful development of all-round bilateral cooperation. In accordance with the long-term programme for the promotion of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam and the decisions of the Economic Summit Conference of the CMEA Member-Countries the main attention was paid to raising the effectiveness of work on the projects built and put into operation with Soviet technical assistance in the key branches of the

Vietnamese economy, such as power engineering, coal mining, machine-building, agriculture, transport and communications.

Taking into account the great importance for the Vietnamese economy of cooperation in oil and gas prospecting and extraction from the continental shelf off South Vietnam, the participants in the session considered measures aimed at successful implementation of the first stage of the programme in this field.

The sides signed a protocol on goods turnover and payments between the two countries for 1985, which provides for a further growth of bilateral trade.

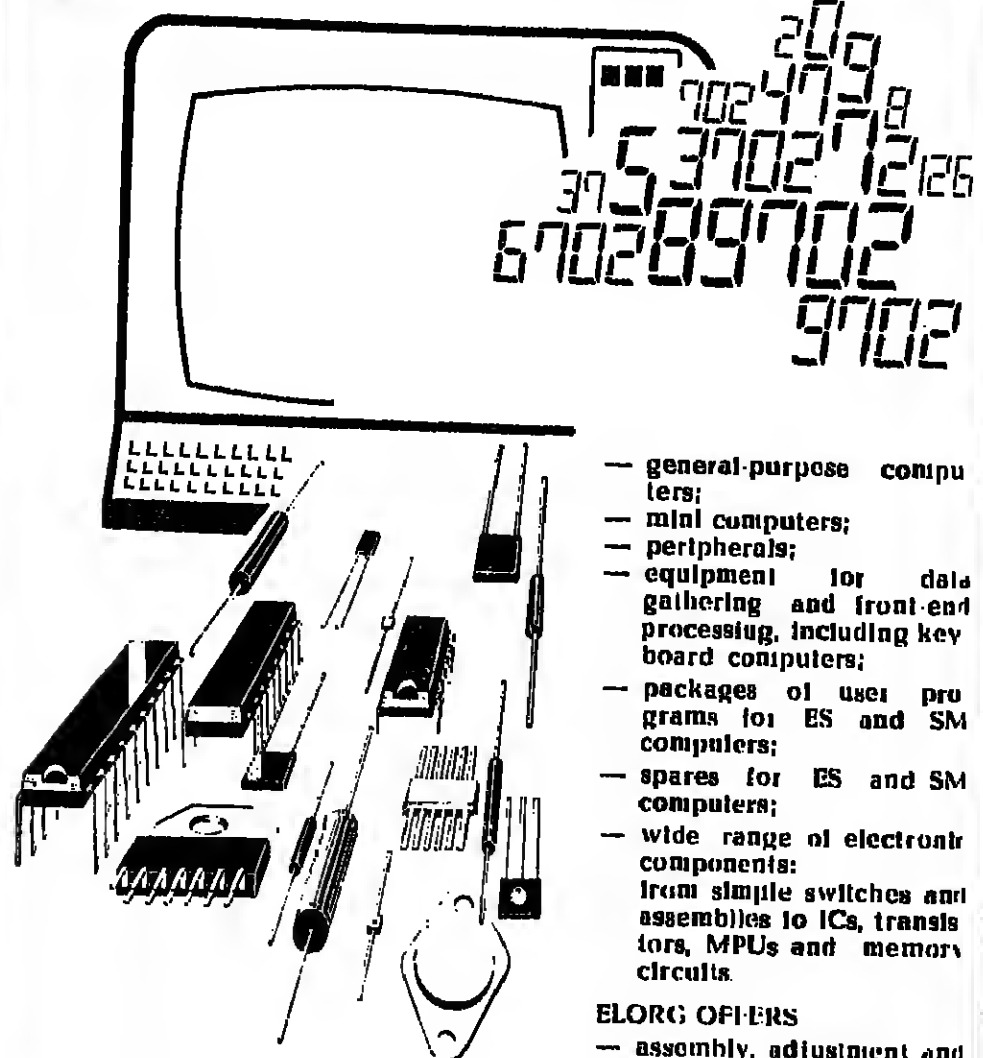
## 'TV, Cinema and Radio Equipment-85'

More than 170 organizations and firms from Austria, Belgium, Britain, the GDR, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Italy, India, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Poland, the USSR, the USA, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan and West Berlin participated in the international exhibition, "TV, Cinema and Radio Equipment-85" held in Moscow.

The Soviet Union was represented by the Cinema and Photo Research Institute, the asso-

ciation Ekran, the Mosfilm Studios, and other research and production teams. Of great interest for visitors was the new cinema equipment developed by the Moscow design bureau—the KSV-7 camera for underwater shooting. It weighs only 45 kg and can work at temperatures ranging from -2 to +45°C. The camera's original optical system employs a single system of focusing and diaphragming. The picture is transmitted during filming to a monitor on the surface.

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## Intourist news

The turbo-boat, "Maxim Gorky" which is the flagship of the Soviet passenger fleet of the Black Sea Shipping Company, is on a round-the-world voyage. It accommodates six hundred tourists now. For ten years, the "Maxim Gorky" has been operating under a contract with the West German travelling firm Neckermann, which has extended its hire of the ship by another five years.

Soviet ocean-going liners call of ports on all continents, as they have now an unlimited sailing areas, says Vladimir Pefukhov, Chairman of the All-Union Association Moipastel.

This year, we will open a new (the elevators) line to Tunis. The

## From the tropics to the Arctic

number of our passengers is growing. Our comfortable liner, the "Alexander Pushkin", will be sailing between Vladivostok and Kamchatka route. Motor vessels, the "Byelorussia" and "Gruzia" will convey party participants and guests of 12th World Youth and Students' Festival from Europe, Africa, and Latin America to the Soviet Union. USSR tourists will go on more than eighty foreign tours. On the eve of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War, war veterans will be taken to places of battle glory. If they board the motor vessel, the "Admiral Nakhimov" will take them to the hero-

cities on the Black Sea, the "Mikhail Yermolov" will carry them to battle scenes on the Baltic coast, while the motor vessel "Klaviya Yelenskaya" will follow the routes of the allied convoys in the Barents Sea. On board the "Dmitry Shostakovitch" passengers—peace activists from many countries—will cruise the Black Sea.

The turbo-boat, "Maxim Gorky", after completing its round-the-world voyage, will call at the port of registration on the Black Sea, Odessa, from where it will take another group of tourists on an Arctic cruise to the Spitzbergen. The edge of the Arctic ice.

## Orders for ships

Shipbuilders from Strelund, the GDR, have handed over to Soviet customers a freezer travel-ship of a new type, while those of Ulyanov, Yugoslavia, a ferry for carrying passengers, motor and railway cars. It will be a good addition to the ferry fleet of the Caspian Shipping Company.

By order of the USSR the Finnish joint-stock company Wärtsilä is building one of the world's biggest catamaran-type floating cranes to assembly oil drilling rigs.

The delivery of new ships to our country is envisaged by the contracts of V/O Sudimport and its partners in the GDR, Yugoslavia and Poland.

## Philately

### Venus-Halley project



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 3-kopek stamp commemorating the international Vega project (aimed at studying Venus and Halley's comet) and the Soviet Union's participation in the venture.